

TARIFF FACTS.

How our Forty-seven Per Cent. War Tariff Affects the Toiling Masses.

What the Poor Washerwoman Pays for Sugar in the Cities of London and Paris.

A Republican Manufacturer Exposes the Sophistries of Protection and of the Chicago Platform.

Our Manufacturers Want Free Raw Materials, but Don't Dare to Say So.

The Tariff Views of Grant, Arthur, and Garfield—Where the Workmen Stand.

Taxes for Rich and Poor.

There can be no more absolute proof of the fact that our 47 per cent. war tariff is framed in the interest of those who least need help and against the toiling masses, than a brief study of the rates of duty laid upon luxuries and necessities relatively. I herewith submit a table taken directly from the official tariff:

Luxuries—	Tariff.
Diamonds (mounted).....	Free
Jewels, of all kinds.....	Free
Medals of gold and silver.....	Free
Fossils.....	Free
Fashion plates.....	Free
Precious stones.....	10 per cent
Agates.....	Free
Other of roses.....	Free
Almond oil.....	Free
Alabaster statuary.....	10 per cent
Sun Is.....	Free
Turtles.....	Free
Skate fins.....	Free
8uffed birds.....	Free
Fancy and perfumed soap.....	15 per cent
Cocoa.....	Free
Cabinets of cabinets, and other articles.....	Free
Regalia and gems for societies.....	Free
Quilts or curling stones.....	Free
But cord for musical instruments.....	Free
Elony.....	Free
Lignum-vite.....	Free
Mahogany.....	Free
Satinwood.....	Free
Besewood.....	Free
Cedar.....	Free
Boxwood.....	Free
Jewelry.....	25 per cent
Raw Silk.....	Free
Necessities—	
Earthenware and crockery.....	55 per cent
Slates and slate pencils.....	30 per cent
Hand saws.....	40 per cent
Pins.....	30 per cent
Sewing machine needles.....	35 per cent
Pocket knives and razors.....	50 per cent
Cream of tartar.....	6 cents per lb
Borax.....	5 cents per lb
White lead.....	3 cents per lb
House furniture.....	35 per cent
Mackerel.....	1 cent per lb
Rice.....	2 1/2 cents per lb
Horse shoe nails.....	4 cents per lb
Hammers, wedges and crowbars.....	2 1/2 cents per lb
Hard, soft and castle soap.....	30 per cent
Beeswax.....	20 per cent
Cast iron vessels and stove plates.....	15 cents per lb
Copper in plates and pigs.....	4 cents per lb
Matches.....	35 per cent
ink.....	30 per cent
Garden seeds.....	30 per cent
Clay pipes.....	35 per cent
Books.....	25 per cent
Envelopes.....	25 per cent
Palm-leaf hats.....	30 per cent
Brooms.....	25 per cent
Buttons.....	25 per cent
Brushes.....	30 per cent
Leather gloves.....	50 per cent
Shingles.....	35 cents per 1,000
Pine clapboards.....	\$2 per 1,000 feet
Salt.....	12 cents per 100 lbs
Ready-made clothing.....	40 per cent
Cotton thread and yarn.....	40 per cent
Cotton stockings and shirts.....	40 per cent
Oilcloths.....	40 per cent
Hats and flannels.....	60 to 70 per cent
Women's dress goods, part wool 60 to 70 per cent	
Woolen shawls.....	60 to 80 per cent
How many diamonds, studs, brooches, and ornaments of coins, snails, quails, tortoise shells, and how much of roses, mother of pearl, rosewood and mahogany, meerschaum and jewelry, do the railroad laborer, mechanic and farmer have use for during a year? Is it for their interest that these articles should be free of duty; or would they gain more by cheapening hand saws, cream of tartar, rice, garden seeds, books, boards, hams, thread and clothing?—D. D. Jayne, in <i>Chenango</i> (N. Y.) Union.	

The Protection Bugaboo.

A platform lecturer here an evening or two since on "The Footprints of Wesley," in speaking of his purchase from an English washerwoman of chips from the English from which Wesley used to preach, and of his being told by her that the small sum received was more than she could get in England for a hard day's washing, brought down his unthinking audience with cheers, and the usual electioneering clap-trap exclamation and alarm cry of "free trade," whereas the lecturer and his hearers ought to have had the intelligence to know that the wages of English laborers, including English washerwomen, are more than 50 per cent higher in free trade England, notwithstanding her denser population of over four hundred to a square mile, than in the high-protected cotton States of this country. Europe, and therefore, that the tariff is no explanation whatever of the higher wage rate of the American as compared with the English laborer, or the low wages of the English washerwoman. Nay more, that the facts, if they prove anything, would show the tariff to be the cause of the lower wage rate in highly protected continental Europe, as compared with free-trade England, other conditions being vastly less dissimilar than those of the English laborer, where its population, even in Ohio, is but eighty to a square mile. They should know that the condition of the English laboring class is vastly better now than under the high-tariff regime of forty years ago, and that the condition of the workmen in free-trade London to-day is far better than in high-protected Paris will be seen from the following extract from Helen Campbell's correspondence on the needle-women of Paris. She writes:

"Every article of daily need is at the highest point, sugar alone being an illustration of what the determination to protect an industry has brought about. The London workwoman buys a pound for 1d. or at the most 2d. (2 cents and 4 cents). The French workwoman must give 11 or 12 sous (10 or 11 cents), and then have only one loaf of sugar, which has not much over half the saccharine quality of cane sugar. Flour, milk, eggs, all are equally high, meat alone being at nearly the same prices as London. Fruit is nearly an impossible luxury, and fuel so dear that shivering is the law for all but the rich, while rents are also beyond London prices. For the needle-woman the food question has resolved itself into bread alone for at least one meal, with a little coffee, chiefly chicory, and possibly some vegetables for the other two. But many a one lives on bread for six days in a week, reserving the few sous that can be saved for a Sunday bit of meat or bones for soup."

And so on through a contrast as unfavorable to the metropolis of high-tariff France as favorable to the metropolis of that unfortunate (?) country in which prevails a "tariff for revenue only," and whose more highly paid laborers, strange as it may seem to the protectionist doctrine, find it unnecessary to demand protection from the low-paid or pauper wages of the competing nations of the continent. Strange, is it not, that American wages in the mind of your protectionist, need to be so highly protected,

when English wages need it not, although forced to compete with the low wages of the continent, at vastly greater disadvantage than America with England.

A French needle-woman and washerwoman paying ten or eleven cents a pound for best sugar when her English sister pays a but two or three cent. for a superior article is a fair illustration of the logical fruitage, the selfish caprice and blindness of that extreme protectionism gone mad, which even in the land of Bastille and Turgot can thus sacrifice general interests on the altar of the special and protected interests of an unprofitable home industry, and that in America can fight to the bitter end against a reduction of 5 per cent. on the necessities of life, as provided for in the Mills bill, or to reduce a dan erous surplus and to relieve the people from the burdens of unnecessary and unjust taxation; and that rather than surrender "any part" of its acquired ground, its usurped privileges, it would favor free or untaxed whisky and tobacco.—*Lakeside* (Ohio) Cor. *Chicago Times*.

The Manufacturers and the Tariff.

The following letter, written by a Republican manufacturer in Massachusetts to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of a Republican club, shows that the sophistries of protection and of the Chicago platform have not mystified all the members of the g. o. p., even among the manufacturers:

OFFICE OF THE HADLEY COMPANY, Boston, July 13, 1888.
Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Holyoke Republican Club:
DEAR SIR—I have yours of the 12th, asking for a contribution for the Republican Club. I am, of course, deeply interested in the tariff as regards the Hadley Company, and also in its bearing on many other cotton and woolen manufactures in which I am interested; but, in my opinion, the Republican members of Congress from New England and the Home Market Club and the Woolen Manufacturers' Association have practically done more harm to the cause of protection and to the protected

the United States, has wool on the free list. The position that the Republican party has taken makes it well for the country, as it seems to me, that it should not have the control of the Government for the next four years. Yours truly,
ARTHUR T. LYMAN.

Free Raw Materials.

It was not until the Mills bill proposed to make free wool and thus repeal a tax of 41 per cent. in the raw materials of our woolen manufacturers and reduce the tariff on wools from 68 per cent. to 40 per cent. that the woolen manufacturers began to whisper the truth and confess that free wool is a necessity to the success of our woolen industries.

The woolen manufacturers, as a rule, concealed the truth and publicly denied it to Congress and to the country, because they feared that a demand from them for free wool would recoil upon them by the removal of protection from woolen products.

When the issue was renewed in the present Congress, the *Times* sought information on the subject only from Republican woolen manufacturers, and they, with one accord, confessed that free wool was essential to the success of our woolen industries and to enable them to supply our home market; but all, with like accord, refused to let the truth go to the public as coming from them, fearing retaliation upon manufacturers goods.

In like manner every Republican from manufacturing privately declared that iron ore ought to be free, as foreign ores are a necessity for ironing purposes to multiply the use of our domestic ores, but in like manner they did not dare to say so publicly. The same answers come from Republican cordage manufacturers in favor of free hemp; from Republican bannum coal operators in favor of free coal; from Republican builders in favor of free lumber; from Republican tin dealers in favor of free tin; and all had sealed lips for the public on the subject.

These Republican protectionists, speaking for their respective lines of business, all sincerely desire free raw materials, and all are terrorized

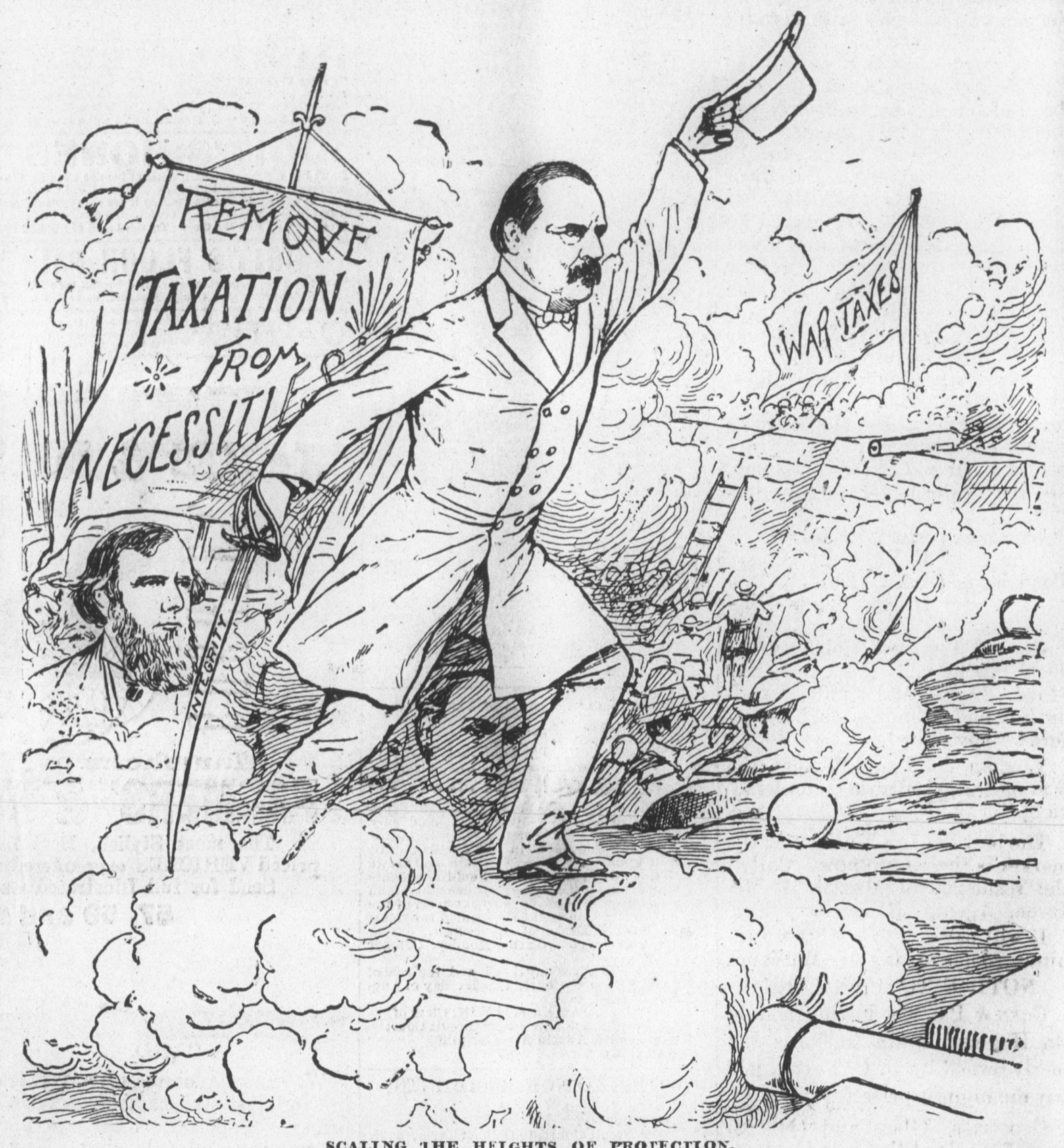
of hardship, but the necessities of life need and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every house, should be greatly cheapened. * * * Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employees more certain and steady labor, with the resulting quiet and contentment.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE IN 1878.

I believe that we ought to seek that point of stable equilibrium somewhere between a prohibitory tariff on the one hand and a tariff that gives no protection on the other. What's that point of stable equilibrium? In my judgment it is this: A rate so high that foreign producers cannot flood our markets and break down our home manufacturers, but not so high as to keep them altogether out, enabling our manufacturers to combine and raise the prices, or so high as to stimulate an unhealthy growth of manufactures. In other words, I would have the duty so adjusted that every great American industry can fairly live and make fair profits; and yet so low that if a manufacturer is attempted to put prices unreasonably the competition from abroad would come in and bring down prices to a fair rate.

Where the Workingmen Stand.

Congressman Lawler, who voted against the Morrison bill two years ago, has been telling the Eastern people how he came to vote for the Mills bill. He says: "I have not heard one word of condemnation of my course since my vote upon the bill. Two years have worked decided change of sentiment among the people of my district regarding the tariff question. Since the consideration of the Mills bill in the House I have been in receipt of letters and telegrams from my constituents urging me to support it. In nearly every case these communications were sent by Knights of Labor and others who at one time believed that their prosperity depended upon a continuance of the existing tariff system."



(so-called) industries of Massachusetts than the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. I have had occasion to see some of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, and to hear of the plans and views of others, and I am convinced that but for the action of the Republican members of Congress from New England and the greater part of the Republican manufacturers of New England we could have had in the United States satisfactory schedules for wools and cottons. As it is, at the request of some manufacturers (Republican), made through Democratic members from Massachusetts, the Democratic of the Ways and Means Committee altered and advanced rates on some important items, while we were met, I am informed, by Republican members of the House, saying: "Leave the schedule as it is; it is better for the election." There is not a woolen manufacturer in the United States who does not know that the Mills bill, with free wool, gives our woolen industry vastly better protection than the present tariff that extortionately taxes consumers without protecting either capital or labor.

There is not a woolen manufacturer in the United States who does not know that, with the Mills bill a law, our woolen employers would double their employment of home labor, pay labor better wages, pay larger profits to capital, and relieve the woolen consumers of the country—which embrace the whole people—of at least \$120,000,000 annually for the necessities of life.

There is no protection to labor in taxing wool, while there is positive and practical protection to labor in taxing wools; but they should not be taxed 68 per cent. and then give Europe half the labor of their production as is the case under the present tariff. (The profit on sheep-ast of the Missouri River is got from the mutton and not from wool.)

The people want protection for home labor and they will gladly protect the woolen industry to enable it to supply its entire home market and pay liberal wages to labor; but they will not tax themselves 28 per cent. extra to protect wool that is not the product of labor and at the same time give European mills and foreign labor one-half our home market for wools.—*Philadelphia Times*.

into silence because they fear the power of monopoly trusts and combines to crush any honest industry that crosses their path.

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